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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, June 24, 1771.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 14, 1771.

ORDERED, That Mr. *White* of *Brookline*, Captain *Heath*, Mr. *Ingerſol*, Dr. *Holton*, Mr. *Adams*, Major *Hawley*, and Col. *Gilbert*, be a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor, with the following Anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes at the Opening of this Seſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken into due Conſideration your Speech to both Houſes at the Opening of this Seſſion.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to inform us, that you thought yourſelf warranted the laſt Fall, to tranſmit to England, an Account of the general Diſpoſition of the People of this Province to promote Order and a due Submiſſion to Government, which had given the greateſt Satisfaction to his Majeſty. Your Excellency muſt be very ſenſible that the People of this Province have always been diſpoſed to promote Order and a due Submiſſion to conſtitutional Authority; and therefore we humble conceive there never was a Time when your Excellency might not have been warranted to repreſent us in ſuch a Point of Light, as would have given his Majeſty the greateſt Satisfaction in that Regard. The People, it is true, have been, and are ſtill, with abundant Reaſon, diſcontented with the Acts of Parliament for raiſing a Revenue in America, without the free Conſent of their own Repreſentatives; and with other Regulations which they juſtly apprehend to be not only oppreſſive, but deſtructive to their Conſtitutional and Charter Rights: This Uneaſineſs has been groſly miſrepreſented by the Enemies of the Province, as a Mark of Diſaffection to his Majeſty's Government.

If your Excellency will be pleaſed to employ that Influence which your advanced Station in the Province now gives you, in effecting a Redreſs of thoſe great Grievances, you will in the Opinion of this Houſe very ſubſtantially promote the real Intereſt of the Province, and eſtabliſh Order, Happineſs, Peace and Proſperity; and thereby render the moſt acceptable Service to the People, in a Manner perfectly conſiſtent with Duty to his Majeſty.

With Regard to the Settlements which your Excellency is pleaſed to inform us are every Day making on that Part of the Province which lies to the Eaſt and North of Penobſcot River, your Excellency is ſenſible that ſome of them are in Conſequence of Grants made by the General Aſſembly of this Province, agreeable to the Royal Charter: But if any other Settlements are made there, without any Colour of Title, the Houſe apprehend that the Charter, which is the firſt Law of the Province, provides a ſufficient Penalty of One Hundred Pounds Sterling for every Treſpaſs on the King's Woods: And as his Majeſty has been pleaſed from Time to Time to appoint a Surveyor of his Woods, with a Power of Subſtitution, whoſe Duty it is to prevent any ſuch Intruſions, or remove them if already made, the Houſe are of Opinion that there can be no Neceſſity at preſent of the Interpoſition of this or of any other Legiſlative for that Purpoſe.

The State of the Militia of the Province is conſidered by this Houſe as a Subject which requires the moſt ſerious Attention.—The Aſſembly of the laſt Year, for the important Purpoſe of better regulating the Militia, prepared a Bill and laid it before your Excellency. We cannot agree with your Excellency in the Exceptions which you are pleaſed to mention againſt that Bill. It is apparent that a laudable Ambition prevails among the People in many, if not all Parts of the Province, to excell in the Military Art; and we have obſerved with great Satisfaction, a Readineſs in them to appear upon Muſters, and chearfully to obey the lawful Commands of ſuch Officers as are deſirous and capable of doing their Duty.—If therefore your Excellency ſhall have Regard ſolely to the neceſſary Qualifications of the Perſons who may be appointed to the Military Command, we cannot but promiſe ourſelves that the Military Spirit of the Country will again be as conſpicuous as it was in the Days of our Fore-fathers—and thereby his Majeſty's real Service, and the Safety of this Province greatly promoted.

We flatter ourſelves that the preſent Aſſembly will not be wanting in the ſame zealous Regard for the real Intereſt of the Province, which diſtinguiſhed the laſt and former Aſſemblies.—Your Excellency may be aſſured that this Houſe will exert themſelves to the utmoſt in promoting the Honor and Service of his Majeſty, and in maintaining and ſupporting the Rights and Liberties of the People.——Theſe are the great Ends of Government, and while we keep them in View, we ſhall have Reaſon to expect your Excellency's Concurrence with us in our Determinations upon all Matters of Importance that ſhall come before the Aſſembly.

On Thurſday his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage by Mr. Secretary *Flucker*, in Anſwer to the above.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THERE is only one Part of your Meſſage, preſented to me Yeſterday, which I think it neceſſary, at preſent, to make any Obſervations upon.

In my Speech to the two Houſes at the opening the Seſſion, I expreſſed my Opinion of the Neceſſity of effectual Meaſures to prevent any farther Intruſions upon the Eaſtern Parts of the Province, and to remove ſuch as have been already made.

The Council, in a very obliging Addreſs or Anſwer, declare their Willingneſs to do every Thing they can, in Conjunction with the other Branches of the Legiſlature, to convince the Intruders that they are under a Miſtake if they expect to acquire a Title by Force of their Poſſeſſion.

You tell me, that I am ſenſible ſome of theſe Settlements are in Conſequence of Grants made by the General Aſſembly of this Province agreeable to the Royal Charter, and if any other Settlements are made there, without any Colour of Title, you apprehend that the Penalty provided by Charter, and the Appointment of Surveyors is ſufficient to prevent Treſpaſſes on the King's Woods; and that there is no Neceſſity, at preſent, of the Interpoſition of this or any other Legiſlative for that Purpoſe.

The Words in the Charter are, "That no Grant of any Lands lying, &c. ſhall be of *any Force, Validity or Effect*, until We, our Heirs and Succeſſors ſhall have ſignified Our or their Approbation of the ſame." Now a Grant cannot give a Colour of Title without having ſome *Force, Validity or Effect*. It is therefore immaterial whether the Settlements are with or without Grants from the Court. In either Caſe the Settlers are alike Intruders, for none have the Royal Approbation. I know what the Penalties are in the Charter, and in divers Acts of Parliament, for Treſpaſſes made upon the King's Woods. I have not aſked you to join with me in more effectual Meaſures for puniſhing ſuch Treſpaſſes. I deſired your Aſſiſtance in removing ſuch Perſons as have already intruded, and in preventing all others from intruding upon the Lands; for, by Means of ſuch Intruſions, Treſpaſſes are eaſily committed without any great Danger of Diſcovery, let the Surveyors be ever ſo vigilant and attentive to their Duty.

You have avoided a direct Anſwer, and I have no Encouragement that you will join in removing the Intruders with or without what you call Grants, or in diſcouraging others from making farther Intruſions. I am bound to explain to you my Intention in my Speech, and to repeat my Recommendation, and my Apprehenſions of the Conſequences of your Neglect, that I may never be charged with having failed giving you that Warning which I ought to have done.

BOSTON, 19 June, 1771. T. Hutchinſon.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

CAMBRIDGE, June 20.

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives upon reading the Meſſage from His Excellency the Governor of the 30th of May, as publiſhed in this Paper of the 6th Inſtant, appointed a Committee to prepare a PROTEST *againſt the preſent Convening and Holding the General Aſſembly at* Harvard-College *in* Cambridge. *The ſaid Committee made report, which Report lay on the Table ſome Days for the Peruſal of the Members, and then was read, and ordered to be recommitted.—The Committee on Tourſday laſt again made Report, which lay till the next Day, and then was conſidered by the Houſe and accepted by a Diviſion of* 63 *to* 35.—*Yeſterday in the Morning, upon a Motion made, the ſame was reconſidered and recommitted; and in the Afternoon a new Draft was brought in and accepted by a Diviſion of* 63 *to* 31. *The Report is as follows:*

HISTORY furniſhes us with an Inſtance of an Act of Parliament paſſed, giving the Force of Laws to the King's Proclamations: But this being directly ſubverſive of the Conſtitution, was ſoon repealed. Yet ſince that Period an Act has been laboured for, to give the Force of Law to the King's Inſtructions to the Governors of the Colonies: And tho' it was not effected, ſome Governors have appeared to conſider ſuch Inſtructions as Laws, not only to themſelves, but to the People. Whereas nothing can be more clear, than that neither Proclamation nor Inſtruction ought to have any ſuch Force, either in Regard to the Governor or the Subject here.

And altho' it may be within the Prerogative of the Crown, in Caſes of plain Neceſſity, to ſummon a Parliament to ſome other Place than *Weſtminſter*; and ſo of a Governor of this Province, in like Caſes of plain Neceſſity, to convoke a General Aſſembly to ſome other Place than *Boſton*, its accuſtomed ancient Place, and where alone Proviſion is made for it: Yet if a Britiſh King ſhould call a Parliament and keep it ſeven Years in *Cornwall*, however his Miniſtry as uſual might ſhift for themſelves, their Maſter and his Affairs, would be irretrievably embarraſſed and ruined. And a Governor of this Province, who in order to harraſs the General Aſſembly, into unconſtitutional and unconſcionable Meaſures, ſhould convene and hold them in the County of *Berkſhire* or *Lincoln*, would render himſelf and his Adminiſtration juſtly ridiculous and odious.

There is nothing more plainly to be diſtinguiſhed, than Power, Right and Prerogative, and the Abuſe of ſuch Power, Right and Prerogative. It is the King's Prerogative, to pardon all Crimes from Treſpaſs to high Treaſon; but if the King ſhould pardon *all* Criminals, there would be an End of his Government: The Commons have the ſole Right to give and grant, or refuſe to grant Taxes; but if they ſhould refuſe to give *any thing*, there would be alſo an End of Government. Should a King call a Parliament but once in ſeven Years, and on its Meeting inſtantly diſſolve it, and ſo repeatedly, a few ſuch Repetitions would ruin him, and be deem'd a total Diſſolution of the ſocial Compact. Should a Governor of this Province annually convene a General Aſſembly, and before, or immediately after the Election of Counſellors, diſſolve ſuch Aſſembly, as the Conduct would be ſimilar, the Inferences and Conſequences muſt alſo be alike. For ſuch Exerciſes of the Prerogative could not be deemed Miſtakes, but muſt be conſtrued as voluntary and corrupt Abuſes of the Prerogative, and a total Perverſion of the Powers of which it conſiſts. Such Inſtances it may be ſaid, would be manifeſt Abuſes of Power and Prerogative: And it is moſt clearly in our Opinion, an Abuſe of the Power veſted by Charter in the Governor of this Province, for him from time to time, unneceſſarily or merely in Obedience to an Inſtruction, without exerciſing that Judgment and Diſcretion of his own, which by Charter he is empower'd and is in Duty bound to exerciſe for the Good of the Province, and not for the Preſervation of his Place, to convene and hold the General Aſſembly out of the Town of Boſton; which is not only its ancient but alſo on various Accounts, the moſt convenient Place, more eſpecially as ample Proviſion is there made for holding the Aſſembly in coſtly and commodious Buildings, and no Part of the neceſſary Proviſion is made in any other Place in the Province.

By the Charter the Governor with other civil Officers, is to be ſupported by the free Gift of the General Aſſembly; and it would be dangerous for ſo important a Truſt as that of convening, adjourning, proroguing or diſſolving the General Aſſembly to be placed in any one, who is not thus ſupported by the free Grants of the People. The Safety of the People requires, that every Power ſhould have a Check: By the Charter therefore it is ordained, that the full power of convening, adjourning, proroguing and diſſolving the Aſſembly ſhall be veſted in the Governor, who is to reſide within the Province, and is and ought to be ſupported by the free Grants of the People. The King by the Charter has covenanted and granted, that *the Governor* ſhall exerciſe this Power "*as he ſhall think fit*," or "*judge neceſſary*," and not another: An Endeavor therefore to *reſtrain* the Governor in the Exerciſe of this Power, is clearly an Attempt to infringe and violate the Charter. And the Governor in our Opinion, cannot conſiſtent with the Truſt and Duty of his Office, refuſe or delay to hold the Aſſembly in the Place which is evidently the moſt convenient, untill he ſhall obtain "*expreſs Leave*," from the King or his Miniſter.—It is ſo far forth ſuſpending the Effect, and depriving the People of the Benefit of the Royal Grant made to them in the Charter. To reſtrain the Governor in the free Exerciſe of this Power, at once reduces him to a meer Machine; and deprives us, not only of every Charter Right, but of all Freedom. By ſuch Reſtraint a free Aſſembly would be ſubjugated to arbitrary Edicts and Mandates: For if an Inſtruction is as obligatory on a Governor, as ſome contend for, or can ſupercede the Charter in one Inſtance, it may in a Thouſand or in all.

Upon the foregoing Conſiderations, this Houſe think it their indiſpenſable Duty, in Diſcharge of the ſacred Truſt repoſed in them by their Conſtituents, and for the Sake of preſerving and maintaining as far as may be in their Power, the free Conſtitution of the Province, in the moſt explicit Manner to proteſt, and they do accordingly Proteſt againſt all ſuch Doctrines, Principles and Practices, as tend to eſtabliſh either miniſterial or even royal Inſtructions as Laws within the Province.

And further this Houſe do particularly Proteſt, and order the ſame to be entered on the Journal, againſt the preſent Manner of exerciſing the Prerogative, in convening & holding the General Aſſembly at Harvard College in Cambridge, meerly by Force of Inſtructions, as an intolerable Grievance which ought ſpeedily to be redreſſed.

It is notorious, that former Houſes have born this Grievance with great Moderation, in Hopes it would not have been continued: And altho' the preſent Houſe is inclined to judge as candidly as poſſible, of the Intentions of Adminiſtration; yet it is the clear Opinion of the Houſe, that if after all the Remonſtrances that have been made againſt this Grievance, it ſhould not ſpeedily be redreſs'd, it will then become plain and obvious, that the Power veſted in the Governor by the Charter, for the Good of the Province, is wittingly perverted to a very different End. *vid. pa. 508 For anſwer.*

To Find debates of y^e Houſe on this affair and Reſolves thereon

vid. Speech page 488 // viz Moloſſes act pa. 9 vol. 2 laſt Act vid pa. 735 vol. 1. & As the Court of Admiralty Board of Commiſſioners a Fleet & Army amongſt us, Taking the Caſtle &c. Turn to y^e Index to vid pa. 186

By the last Accounts from North-Carolina, published in the late Papers there, the Circumstances of that Colony appear to be truly alarming. No Man will believe that the People would rise in Arms against the Government there, without some Reason for it. They are called Factious and Rebels: These are Terms of Reproach usually apply'd by Oppressors to those who resist Oppression; and however ready some who have taken to themselves the Appellation of Friends to Government *may be, to fix such odious Terms on the People, when they murmur at and complain of the Measures of Government, be it remembered that it is possible for the Government itself to rebel, and when those who are intrusted with the Conduct of the Affairs of the Public, oppress the People, instead of protecting them, and do them wrong, instead of distributing* impartial Justice *among them, they, and not the People who resist them, are* Rebels.—*We have lately seen the Accounts of the Conduct of the Governor of North-Carolina & the* Loyalists *as they call themselves, and those who are called* Regulators, *printed by Authority;* Audi utramque partem, Hear both Sides; *This is just; but it may be full as difficult for those People in the back Parts of that Colony, who say they are oppressed, to make known their Grievances to the World, as it would have been for the Counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, or Cumberland and Lincoln in this Province, in Case they had been alike aggrieved, and the* Press in Boston had been under the Controul of those who oppress'd them: *Hence it may be, that we have been, and are still at a Loss to find the particular Causes of the Convulsions which have already ensued, and the Bloodshed of our Fellow-Subjects on both Sides——May God prevent any further! It is to be hoped we shall have a full Account of this important Matter before long; in the mean Time the Reader is presented with the best Light we can at present afford, in the following Letter, published in Newbern North-Carolina, Dec. 7. 1770.*

To the Hon. MAURICE MOORE, *Esq; at Newbern.*

SIR, ORANGE, Nov. 23, 1770.

THE other day I received an open letter from you, by the hand of Mr. John Butler, and observe the contents: You say it is an answer to a letter you received from a person who stiles himself A True Regulator, and suppose it to be from Mr. Husbands and me. As to the letter I know nothing about it, or the author, I having always subscribed my name to all the letters I ever wrote; however, as your answer relates to the regulation, I shall chearfully undertake to answer it, especially as you have charged us with what we are wholly innocent of, and some things we are wholly unacquainted with. You charge Husbands and me with being the essence of that regulation, which has produced so much irregularity in the province. If you would only turn yourself round, and view the many enormities, extortions, and exactions, daily practised on us by lawyers, clerks, registers, sheriffs, &c. I am sure you could not in truth count us the essence of it.

As to charging you with writing friendly to Col. Fanning, I never charged you or any other man about it, except Col. Fanning himself, for exposing your private letter. However I observe you plead much in his behalf, to excuse his extortion, even to the calling our laws and table of fees intricate and confused; so that no two judges can agree in the construction of them, and then recommend us to use charity on his plea of ignorance, &c. Pray, Sir, use that same charity towards us and our ignorance, and I am sure you will not wonder the people are confused also under such laws, especially as we have so many similar cases of convulsions and confusions daily published in every news paper. But pray, Sir, observe, by the way, Fanning had not one similar case in the whole province, not even his predecessors; and it is observable also that he could not possibly raise such a fortune from nothing in a few years, and maintain such extravagance as he did, but by extortion, and grinding the face of the poor. Besides, he endeavoured to engage the registers in some other counties to follow his example, but none of their consciences proved large enough. As to Tyrel's case, I always thought his crime did not deserve to take his life, nor indeed all his fortune. And as to Mr. Husbands's case, almost every man in the whole county was eye and ear witness to it themselves; and ever so much scholastic flatings of facts, that you or any other can contrive, will not beat us out of a known truth. How were Milner and Nash strangers to them that imprisoned Husbands? You say Husbands, you believe, was imprisoned at the suit of the Crown; but I believe the Crown had commenced no suit against him till after the giving them bonds. He was imprisoned by guards, procured by lawyers, clerks, and other extortionate officers, collected for that purpose; and such officers got his bonds, and was there in company with them. How is the case then just as you have stated it? Every body believes there was a joint confederacy of extortionate officers to cow him from bringing their extortions to light; and I believe, had evidence been allowed, it would have appeared so to the jury. How could it appear otherwise? He was first taken without a warrant, not by any sheriff or civil officer, but by a banditti of lawyers, clerks, tavern keepers, &c. sent to goal without a mittimus, then taken out at midnight, put under guard, tied his feet under the horse's belly, a gallows fixed in the goal, and his trial to be under the mouths of cannon, and could not even walk within the limits assigned him, but bayonets thrusting at him, and other weapons of war; and, after all, not one jot or tittle could be proved against him. You say Mr. Hooper well knew that no such allegation as duress could be proved against Mr. Milner. It was not possible Mr. Hooper could well know any such thing. Husbands had several messages sent him before the court that 300 l. was the sum agreed on for him to pay. This first put it in his head that that sum would pacify them, for it was no matter to whom it was paid, so it went among the fraternity; and I verily think, on the whole, it would have appeared duress to every man who had the smallest degree of candour or humanity in their composition. So much for that case: And now I will endeavour to answer in order every question you have asked, that I am, or so far as I am concerned. And as to your first question, I can take God to witness that it was for the sake of public justice that we prosecuted every officer, and not for resentment, spite, malice, nor gain; but the motive that stirred me up, was the repeated cries of the poor oppressed people.

2dly. It was for the reformation of Magistrates, and other officers, that we sued on the penal laws, and not for the sake of the penalty. We had bound ourselves up not even to bear expences with the money, but to apply it to pay off extortionate fees. You took care, however, among you, that we should get little money that way, or let many of them be reformed, but they were rather established in their cursed evil extortionate practices.

3dly. In answer to your third question, Solomon says, "Oppression will make a wise man mad, and if you "tread upon a worm it will turn and fight." We are wholly deprived of justice. I dare say, try it when you will, three-fourths of the people in this county will say, even on oath, that they verily believe we were deprived of justice.

4thly. As to the ambuscade being laid for Mr. Henderson and Fanning, the report is entirely groundless, at least as far as I know.

5thly. I can truly say it is out of pure love to our selves, our neighbours, and our posterity, that we contend unwearied for our constitutional rights and priviledges, and not to protect any particular or private property whatsoever.

6thly. It is in support of government that we chuse to keep our money untill we have some probability or assurance that it will be applied towards the support of government.

Can any just man blame us for this, or say we have not a just cause to withold it, when we have had but one sheriff these thirteen years who have settled their public accounts.

As to the 7th question, I am not concerned to answer it, having never beat a sheriff in my life; and as to Demosthenes, Cicero, or the P.S. of the letter, I know nothing about, nor who they were: And I should think it the happiest day I ever saw, if I could with security to my property betake myself to a quiet and honest industry, it is all my heart's desire. And as to running the country to 7 or 8000l. cost, it is astonishing to think that any government should run to such cost purely to screen and uphold a lawless pack of unjust extortionate officers, insolvent sheriffs, roguish bombs, &c. and as to quelling us by a military force, rather than allow us the just execution of that confused law you speak of; for that, justly executed, would satisfy every one. But if we must fall a sacrifice to that military force, we shall not be the first, but must bear it, for death itself is better than such slavery. Is it possible you cannot know our just complaint, or are you wilfully blind and deaf to our calamities? Some for a debt of 43s. have paid 56 l. cost, and executions out for 14 l. more. Another lent a horse to an Attorney, and for asking him again was put in prison, and ruined. But what am I going to undertake? It would take a large folio volume to contain our complaints of that nature. You say, if any person has been unjustly dealt by, let him apply to the law, and he shall be redressed. Alas! Sir, some of us have attended court, court after court, this two years and upwards, with our complaints, to your knowledge, and have almost brought ourselves to the brink of ruin, by attending court, and paying the cost of malicious prosecutions; and are no nearer redress than we were at first. I shall now in return ask you a few questions, and shall be glad to receive distinct answers to them. 1st. When the Governor had promised us the Attorney General's assistance, signifying the King hated nothing more than extortion in his officers, why did you put off the trials, except a few against Col. Fanning, the first court, court after court, till the evidences were tired out, and then shew such a dislike to our prosecuting them as you did, both personally in court, and by this your letter? 2dly. Why was you so careful on every of the said trials, except the first, as to hide from us the just fees? Was not this to keep us just where we were, at an uncertainty what they ought to take, that they might still carry on their extortion? 3dly. Why was the suit against Patrick Craton, for a malicious prosecution; and against Mr. Husbands, continued from court to court, and never suffered to come to trial? Was it not because the laws are so clear in their favor, that they would certainly be cleared, and the country then would be afraid no longer to prosecute officers? Many of these questions I might ask, but lest I should tire your patience, I conclude, and subscribe myself, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES HUNTER.

P. S. There is one question occurs, which I think too material to be omitted; that is, when you shewed so much earnestness to prosecute rioters, on the side of the country, and yet when Fanning and Hart, who were officers, were indicted for a riot, and the bill found, why were those suits never suffered to come to trial at all?

J. H.

WILMINGTON, (in North-Carolina,) May 22.

BY Letters from Cross Creek this Moment Arrived, we have Advice, that the Regulators in the back Settlement of this Province, have given his Excellency and the Troops under his Command Battle. The Particulars take as follows —Tuesday last the 14th Instant, his Excellency received Intelligence by some scouting Parties detached by him, of the Regulators being encamped at about 4 Miles distant, and further learnt by some Stragglers from the Regulators Camp, who were taken Prisoners, that their Design if possible was to surround the Army under his Command, being about 2000 strong, and they 2300: However they sent in a Petition, setting forth that they would immediately return to their Homes, and pay their Taxes like good Subjects, provided his Excellency would pardon them: —He returned for Answer, that unless they delivered up their Arms, and all the Men who were out-lawed and then beg Pardon, he could not think of it: Which Answer being returned them, on the next Day he had Advice they were in full march towards him: On which he put his Army in Order of Battle, waiting to receive them on a Dutch Plantation: —About ten in the Morning they appeared, and the two Parties stood parlying for about an Hour; but could not agree: His Excellency at last ordered a full Discharge of the Artillery, on which the Engagement became general, and lasted with great Fury for about half an Hour, when the Regulators began to retreat on all Sides, having 60 killed outright, and Numbers wounded: On our Side we had lost Lieutenant, one Serjeant, and 3 private Men killed, and 40 wounded, among the wounded is Mr. Cornell, and Col. Hartis, the latter mortally. His Excellency could not pursue them by Reason of their skulking behind Trees and Bushes, with their Rifles loaded. Our People are daily expecting another Engagement, they increase every Moment, while his Excellency scarce gets a Man

The Writer of the above adds, This I had from Wilmington, but I don't know how they will make it out, as the Regulators wont stand to the Laws of the Country, but want to make Laws of their own.

NEWPORT, June 17.

Last Thursday Morning a young dead Child was found in a Field at the North Part of this Town; upon Search being made, a young Woman was found to be sick, in a House near by, who is supposed to be the Mother, and the House has been attended by an Officer ever since, she not being fit to remove to Jail.—The Mother and Sister of said young Woman were committed to Jail on Thursday Night, on Suspicion of their having been concerned in making away with the Child, but it not being proved, they were admitted to Bail the next Day.

BOSTON, June 24.

Last Week was married at Brookline, the Rev'd Jonas Meriam, of Newton, to Miss Jerusha Fitch, Daughter to the late Mr. Benj. Fitch, of this Town.

The ancient Antipoedobaptist Meeting-House, near One Hundred Years old, having been found too small for the great Numbers of People who assemble there for Public Worship, which Church has greatly increased of late, was taken down on Monday last, in order to erect a larger House. A Lad was hurt by a Joist striking his Head, but likely to do well.

We hear the Rev'd Mr. Stillman, with his Congregation, are to assemble on Lord's-Days, until their new Meeting-House is built, with the Congregation of the Rev'd Dr. Pemberton's: Those Ministers are to preach alternately.

Some time since we mentioned, that the Wolves had done Mischief in Rutland-District, we are now informed, that by the Effects of their biting several Creatures, it appears that they were possessed with the same Species of Madness, that the Dogs have been lately troubled with. The Horse, a young Calf, and one Swine, belonging to Mr. Jennison, died in 24 Hours after they were bit, by the Wolves: Two of his Cows, and the Sheep that were bit, are almost all run mad, and expect they will die soon: An Ox belonging to Lieut. Thomas Holden, that was bit run mad and died: There were 9 Cows more belonging to Mr. Jennison, and some other Creatures in the Neighbourhood, that have been bit, and the same Fate was expected. People that have eat of the Milk from the Cows, are in great Fear of being infected, but are yet in Health.

Died in Medford on the 19th Day of May last, Mrs. Hannah Dickson, aged 46, and left a Husband, Children and others, to lament their Loss. She was a laborious Woman, a good prudent Wife, and a kind Mother; a very constant Attender on the public Worship, a beneficent and good Neighbour; all which give Reason to Hope she has made a happy Change.—The Occasion of her Death was, she catch'd on Fire and was burnt to a very great Degree. To be more particular as to the Catastrophe;—the Night she was burnt, she sat up after the Family were in Bed, and as she had been hard at Work that Day, she fell asleep, and by a Candle or a Spark of Fire, her Cloaths catch'd on Fire, and got to a fierce Flame before she had Help. When she awoke, she cried for Help, and ran out of Doors to get Water, and returned into the House before her Husband came to her Assistance, tho' he came speedily, and instantly tore off all her Clothes as she was then standing up in the Room; but she was burnt on both Thighs, and above her Coat Strings both before and behind up to her Neck; her Breasts and under her Arms were burnt to a Crisp; and under her Arms was supposed to be burnt thro'; By the Appearance, she could not have lived four Hours, and yet Providence so ordered it, that by Reason of her prodigious strong Constitution, and a skillful Physician and Surgeon, she continued in a terrible and miraculous Manner, four Weeks and four Days.—As there have been Accounts of several Women being burnt, it ought to be a Warning to the Living.

Addressed to the Lovers of Freedom.

IT is recorded of Brasidas, a famous Lacedæmonian General, that sitting in a contemplative posture, a mouse ran across his table, which he caught; and on its biting him, he being obliged to release it, immediately broke into this beautiful exclamation: *O Jupiter, what creature so contemptible but may have its liberty if it contend for it!*

IN the Reign of Richard the Third, the following Lines were tho't a just Description of Government.

The Cat, the Rat, and Lowel our Dog,
Rule all England under a Hog.

‖ vid page 495. † vid page 493. ¶ vid. page 504. & vid. pra. 474. ∥ vid the petition pa. 518

Thurſday Morning died here Mrs. SARAH GREEN aged 74 Years: Widow of Mr. JAMES GREEN, late of this Town, and Grand-Daughter to Governor LEVERETT formerly of this Province.

Wedneſday died Mrs. JEMIMA HENSHAW, Wife of Mr. WILLIAM HENSHAW, Shopkeeper.

We hear from Peterſham, That on Thurſday the 30th ult. they had a very terrible Storm of Wind and Hail, which laſted about an Hour, and did great Damage, particularly on the Lands of Mr. Aaron Chandler, by deſtroying the Grain and Graſs, breaking the Apple Trees; it alſo broke almoſt all the Glaſs Windows of his Dwelling-houſe.—The Hail-ſtones were very large, and ſuch great Quantities fell that it was 10 Inches deep, and lay for three Days, altho' the Weather was warm.

We hear from Ware, That on Monday the 10th Inſtant, Two young Men being in the River, ſwimming, one of them named Olds, appeared to be drowning, the other named Davis went to his Aſſiſtance, but Olds faſtened upon him, which was diſcovered by a Man named John Downing, who was fiſhing near them; ſaid Downing jump'd in and catch'd hold of Olds, and carried him ſafe on Shore: He then went to ſave Davis, who faſtened upon him, and both Downing and Davis ſunk and were drowned.

Laſt Friday Afternoon we had a Storm of Thunder and Lightning.—The Blaze-Caſtle, Captain Smith, of Briſtol, laying at the Wharff of John Hancock, Eſq; was ſtruck with Lightning. It firſt took the Main-top-maſt, and ſhivered it to Pieces, then gouged the Main-Maſt in ſeveral Places almoſt down to the Deck, when 'tis moſt probable the Lightning divided, Part taking to the Steerage, (where were ten Perſons, who were all knock'd down and ſtun'd, but happily ſoon recover'd,) and Part down the Companion, where it broke a Glaſs Window, and did ſome other trifling Damage; and then enter'd the Cabin, (where alſo three Perſons were ſitting who received no Hurt) and melted the Gilding and Paintings in ſeveral Places, and then 'tis tho't it return'd up the Companion. Notwithſtanding there were 13 Souls on board, through divine Goodneſs, none receiv'd much Hurt.

Laſt Saturday ſailed Capt. Hall, in a Ship for London, in whom went Paſſengers, the Captains Smith and Wallace of the Navy; the Hon. Benjamin Gerriſh, Eſq; of Halifax; Mr. Joſeph Waldo, of this Town, Merchant; Mr. Wright, Son of Governor Wright, of Georgia; and Mr. ——— Steuart, lately arrived from London.

In the Virginia Gazettes are Accounts of the greateſt Freſhets in James's River ever known, being 20 Feet higher than in the Year 1766, and 40 Feet higher than a common Tide. It rained inceſſantly 12 Days. Vaſt Quantities of Tobacco deſtroyed—Warehouſes at Stocho, Weſtham, &c. near Richmond almoſt under Water—almoſt every Lumber Houſe is gone, & deſtroyed, on each Side the River, many of them full of Goods, with many Dwelling-Houſes, Warehouſes, Wine, Tobacco, Rafts of Trees and Timber, conſtantly floating down the River.—The Shores are covered with dead Carcaſes.—The Ships in the River were in great Danger, and ſome of them received Damage, &c. &c.

Mr. James Blackie has Remov'd his Store from Green's Wharff, to the Store lately improv'd by Mr. Robert Moody on Treat's Wharff.

Information is hereby

given, that the Real Eſtate of Mr. SAMUEL DEMING, deceaſed lately mentioned in this Paper, will certainly be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE on Thurſday the 27th of June Inſt. at three o'Clock Afternoon, the Sale to be on the Premiſes: Any Perſon inclined to Purchaſe may view the Premiſes any Time before the Sale.

N. B. The Terms of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſers.

The Subſcriber, one of the Exe-

cutors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *Temple Deceaſter*, late of *Boſton*, deceas'd, deſires all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to leave the ſame at his Shop oppoſite the Weſt Door of the Town-Houſe: Thoſe that are Indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to PETER ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD, all the Real Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of the following, viz. His late Manſion-Houſe, near Bull's Wharf, together with all the Stores, Shop and Wharf adjoining the ſame, which is attended with many Advantages.——A Houſe and Land, adjoining in Purchaſe-Street, near Capt. Tileſtone's.—A Houſe and Land in Summer-Street, at preſent occupied by Mrs. Griffin.—A Piece of Land at Weſt Boſton, near Mr. Inches's Rope-walk.—A Farm at Malden, with a Houſe and Barn thereon, about Four Miles from Winniſimet Ferry.

For Particulars Enquire of ſaid *Roberts*

Three Hundred Acres of choice

Land to be ſold in the Townſhip of SAVILLE in the Province of New-Hampſhire, about 27 Miles from Charleſtown No. 4, on the Main Road to Portſmouth; for the better Convenience of Purchaſers, the Land is in about 80 Acre Lots, and ſome ſmaller, with Settlers all round it, and is ſome of the beſt Land in the whole Townſhip, finely water'd, and a large Pond very near, in which are plenty of Fiſh, and in ſome Part is a Mill Stream. There is a Griſt Mill and Saw Mill in about three Miles of it——The loweſt Price for the whole is 3l. Lawful Money per Acre, and 20s. for ſmaller Lotts. A Plan of the Land may be ſeen, and the Terms known by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A large and valuable Aſſortment

of *Engliſh* GOODS, among which are,

BROAD Cloths, Shalloons, Sheeting Hollands, Furniture Checks, Iriſh Linnens, Table Cloths, Engliſh Duck, Long Lawns, Manchester Checks, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, a Quantity of deep Sea Lines, Coat and Breaſt Buttons, Sewing Silks, Silk Twiſt, Mens and Womens Thread and Cotton Hoſe.

ALSO,

4 Pieces of Damag'd Broad Cloths,

for the Benefit of the Inſurers.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE on THURSDAY Next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe,

juſt below the Rev. Dr. Eliot's Meeting-Houſe, with a good Well of Water, and a large Piece of Land. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

The Managers of Faneuill Hall

LOTTERY, Letter I, hereby notify the Public, That as moſt of the Tickets are diſpoſed of, they are determined that the Drawing ſhall commence in Three Weeks or a Month from this Time.—Thoſe who incline to be Adventurers, muſt apply ſpeedily, or they will be diſappointed.

IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from *LONDON*, and to be Sold Cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

By Henry Leddel,

At his Store adjoining to *John Erving*, jun, Eſq'rs; in Kilby-Street.

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Ratteens—Plannells—
Shalloons, Callimancoes,
Tammies, Camblets,
half ell & half yard Laſtings,
¾ & yard wide Iriſh Linens,
Iriſh Sheeting,
¾ ⅞ yard wide & 6-4ths. Checks.
brown & Cotton Hollands,
Jeans, white Ruſſia Drab,
Dowlaſs, Callicoes,
Clouting Diaper,
Cambricks, Lawns,
Ginghams,
black Perſians, Taffaties—
ſpotted and bordered Bandanoes,
Cotton & French Romalls,
beſt Ballandine Silk,
Ribbons,
Womens unglazed Lamb Gloves,—
Silk Gloves & Mitts—
coloured & other Threads,
Pins, wax Necklaces, Fans,
Gimp & Snail Lace,
Silk & hair & ſcarf Twiſt,
Needle work & wove Buttons,
Ferrets, Qualities, Tapes,
Silk knee Garters,
Silk thread & cotton Laces,
writing Paper, ſealing Wax,
Wafers.
Mens thread and worſted Hoſe.
Breeches Patterns,
Buckrams,
Mens & Boys Felt Hatts,
Kilmarnock Caps,
Pelong and other Sattins,
Looking Glaſſes,
Card Leaves,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Oznabrigs & Ticklingburg,
Sieve Bottoms.
A Variety of hard Ware.—
Gooſe, Duck & Pigeon Shot, German & Engliſh Steel, Powder in quarter and half Barrels, beſt London Nails and Crown Glaſs. Spices, Pepper by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.——Anchors, &c.

Richard Salter

HEREBY Notifies his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has Removed from the Shop formerly kept by Mr. NATHANIEL APPLETON, three Shops Northward, to the Shop Mr. WILLIAM BANT lately kept, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS LEVERETT'S, in Cornhill, BOSTON:

Where he Continues to ſell,

Engliſh and India GOODS ſuitable

for the Seaſon, beſt French Indigo, warranted Lynn-made Shoes of the beſt Quality, &c. &c. very Cheap.

TO BE LETT,

A handſome Dwelling-Houſe, in

a very pleaſant Part of the Town, with a good Well of Water, Yard and Garden thereto. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European GOODS, viz.

CHINCES, Calicoes, ſtampt Linnens, Engliſh and Scotch Checks, flower'd and plain Lawns, Gauzes, Cambricks, ſtriped Hollands, Bed Tickens, Broad Cloths, Serges, Sagathees, Tammies, Oznaburgs, Ravens Duck, Mens & Womens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, &c. ſome Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, & Watches, &c.

—To begin at 6 o'Clock.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. John May, late of Boſton, Hay-weigher, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts to Mrs. Mary May, of ſaid Boſton, Widow, Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the

Eſtate of Edmund Fowle, late of Watertown, Cordwainer, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Edmund Fowle, of ſaid Watertown, Executor to ſaid Eſtate: And ſuch Perſons as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to ſaid Executor.

JUST OPENED,

And to be Sold by

Joſ. Gardner

At his Shop in Cornhill, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the very loweſt Rates for ready Money, viz.

CHILDRENS worſted and thread Stockings, Womens worſted and cotton Stockings, Mens worſted, cotton & worſted, ſilk & worſted, random thread, random cotton Stockings, Queens black ſilk mitts, Queens white ſilk mitts, black, white and cloth-coloured ſilk mitts and gloves cloſe wove—worſted gloves and mitts, ſtript, plain and mock-velvet caps, white 4-thread black and coloured breeches patterns—a neat aſſortment of ribbons, to be ſold very cheap—a very good aſſortment of Broad-cloths, from 45s. to a Guinea a yard, with the Trimings for the ſame—Manchester Checks, ¾, ⅞ & yard wide Iriſh Linnens, ¾ and yard wide Lawns, ¾ and yard wide Cambricks, with a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons.——Thoſe Perſons who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved upon the moſt reaſonable Terms.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick

Dwelling-Houſe in very good Repair, with a large Garden, Wood-Houſe and Pump, ſituated in School-Street, near King's Chapel. Inquire of Edes & Gill

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All Perſons that have any De-

mands on the Eſtate of *Silence Harris*, late of *Charleſtown*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts to *William Conant*, ſole Executor to ſaid Deceaſed: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to ſaid Executor, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement. WILLIAM CONANT.

Charleſtown, June 22, 1771.

RAN-away laſt Evening from his Maſter Joſeph French of Dunſtable, an Apprentice Boy named William Cotton, between 18 & 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet and an half high. He had on when he went away, a browniſh All-Wool Coat, with Braſs Buttons, a light-Coloured Broad Cloth Jacket, brown Cotton and Linnen Breeches, and ſpeckled Stockings. He is well ſett, and has long brown Hair, and light-coloured Eyes. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt entertaining, concealing or carrying off ſaid Boy, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.—Whoever will take up ſaid Boy, and convey him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges, by me. JOSEPH FRENCH.

Dated at Dunſtable, June 17, 1771.

On *Tueſday* next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A Variety of GOODS,

Among which are,

IRISH Linnens, Checks, Bedticks, ſtrip'd Holland, plain, ſtriped and flower'd Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, thread, cotton & worſted Hoſe, Callicoes, Silk Mitts, white Thread, black Breeches Patterns, Quality Bindings, black Taffities, twenty Dozen Spelling Books and thirty Dozen Pſalters, twenty-four Dozen Watt's Pſalms, forty Dozen Royal Primmers; a large Quantity Paſte Necklaces, Watch Seals, Horn and Metal Buttons, Table Knives, Silver Watches, &c. &c. W. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Alſo to be Sold for the Benefit of the Inſurers, 32 Pieces plain Silk Gauze—8 Pieces fine ditto—2 Pieces black ſpotted ditto—5 white ſprigg'd ditto—7 Pieces ſtrip'd ditto—5 Pieces black Caſſoy—48 Dozen ſorted Knee Garters—3 Dozen plain ſilk border'd Handkerchiefs, 5 Dozen black ditto, 3 Dozen flower'd ditto, 3 Dozen border'd ditto, 3 Dozen fine flower'd ditto—3 Pieces white green and crimſon Silk—1 Piece Queens Fancy—12 Dozen ſorted colour'd Thread.

Tueſday next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Petty from New-Providence; Smithwick from Grenades; Gooding from Philadelphia; Nutting from Halifax; Spoffer'd from Porto Rico; Rhodes from Virginia; Rodgers from Turk's-Iſland; Samſon from Madeira; Squier & Odell, from New-Haven; Boyd from New-London.

CLEARED OUT.

Arnold and Cartwright for Newfoundland; Wilſon for Virginia; Jarvis for Nova-Scotia; Somes for Halifax; Willis for Surranam; Nutting for Halifax; Vinal for Quebeck.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Crockett for Falmouth Great-Britain; Gorham for Newfoundland; Sinclair for Weſt-Indies; Hurd for New-London; Adams for Surranam; Laba for Halifax; Burroughs for New-Haven; Holman for Iſland St. John's; Petty for New-Providence; Bradford for North Carolina; Tucker for Gloſgow.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Two Whites. No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Thirteen.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 28 min. after 9 — Friday, 30 m. aft. 12
Tueſday, 26 min. after 10 — Saturday, 20 m. af. 1
Wedneſday, 3 m. aft. 11 — Lord's-Day 10 m. af. 2
Thurſday, 43 min. af. 11 — Laſt Qr. 4 D. MidNight

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. } To CHARLES PYNCHON, of Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, Gentleman, one of the principal Proprietors of the new Plantation herein after mentioned.

Seal.

Greeting.

WHEREAS Application hath been made to me the Subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, by John Worthington, Esq; Moses Bliss, Samuel Hitchcock, James Sikes, Jonathan Dwight, and yourself (being the major Part of the Proprietors of the new Plantation or Township called Number Seven, lying partly in the County of Hampshire and partly in the County of Berkshire in the Province aforesaid, which said Tract of Land was originally granted by the General Assembly of said Province to Moses Parsons, and now derived to the said John Worthington and others, for calling a Meeting of said Proprietors at the Time and Place in said Petition mentioned: THESE are therefore in his Majesty's Name to require you the said Charles Pynchon to notify and warn the Proprietors of said Tract of Land (according to a Law of this Province, made and passed in the 26th Year of the Reign of GEORGE the Second, entitled, An Act entitled An Act directing how Meetings of Proprietors of Lands lying in common and undivided may be called,) to meet at Springfield in the County of Hampshire; at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Luke Bliss, Innholder, on Tuesday the Thirtieth Day of July next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, for the Purposes following, namely; 1. To choose a Moderator to preside at said Meeting. 2. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, Assessors, and Collector or Collectors for said Proprietors, 3. To survey, lay out and make any Division of the Lands in said Township to and among said Proprietors that may be tho't proper; as also to raise any Monies that may be needful for the Purposes aforesaid; or any other Way to bring forward the Settlement of said Township, and to defrey any Costs that have or may be incurred by said Proprietors. 4. To agree upon and determine a proper Method for calling Meetings of said Proprietors for the future.

And you are to make due Return of this Warrant, and of your Doings therein, to the said Proprietors at or before the opening of said Meeting.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Eighth Day of June A. D. 1771. in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign. S. DANFORTH.

IN Pursuance of the within Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the within Petition.

Springfield, June 10. 1771. CHARLES PYNCHON.

Whereas several of the Delinquent Proprietors of the Pemaquid or Bristol Company, have lately paid the Taxes assessed on their Lands; the aforesaid Company (in expectation that those Proprietors whose Taxes remain still unpaid, will shortly pay them to *James Noble*, Esq; their Treasurer) have adjourned the Sale of their Lands to the 22th of September next ensuing the Date hereof, to be at the British Coffee-House, in this Town; at which Time and Place so much of their Lands will be sold according to Law (if the Taxes are not then paid) as may be necessary to discharge them, and to pay the Charges of Sale.——The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock beforenoon, and to be continued as Occasion shall require.

Seth Sweetser, Stephen Minot, John Savage. } Proprietors Committee.

Boston, June 13. 1771.

Imported from London & Bristol, and to be sold by

Samuel & Stephen Salisbury,

At their Shop two Doors to the Southward of Dr. Gardner's, in Marlborough-Street, Boston,

7 by 5, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 10 by 8 Glass, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 20d, and 24d Nails, Tax and Brads, Brass Kettles, Warming and Frying Pans, English and German Steel, with a general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlary and Braziery Ware, which they are determined to sell very cheap by Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or short Credit.

IRISH LINNENS

A large Assortment just IMPORTED from the NORTH of IRELAND, consisting of

Shirting, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, and yd-wide.
DIAPER, for clouting, napkins & table-cloths.
SHEETING, brown and white, of all Prices.
WHITE TICKEN, for Waistcoats, &c. some very fine.
TO BE SOLD at Messi'rs BETHUNE and PRINCE'S Store in King-Street, where Wholesale Customers may be supplied nearly as low as they are bought in England. Boston, June 6, 1771.

HIS Majesty's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great Britain and America) been pleased to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22. 1771.

Jacob Royall

INFORMS his Customers and Others,

That he has left off Shop-keeping, and has brought his Goods to his House in Hanover-Street—where they will be sold at the first Cost.

N. B. A large Cellar at the Town Dock, next to Mr. Joseph Tyler's to be Lett.

TO BE SOLD, a Brick Dwelling House, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a good Kitchen, with a good Yard and Garden, and a choice Well of Water, situate in Prince Street, leading to Charlestown Ferry—The House is 20 Feet Front and Rear, and 90 Feet deep. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. John Flowers, living in said House.

THE Estate of *Leonard Jarvis*, late of *Boston*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; deceased, being represented Insolvent—The Commissioners appointed by the honorable *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for said County, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to said Estate, GIVE NOTICE, That they shall attend that Service at the British Coffee-House, the second Wednesday of this and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock. Boston, June 7, 1771.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Parker*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commissioners GIVE NOTICE, that they shall meet for that Purpose at the British Coffee-House, the third Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M. Boston, June 8, 1771.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Thomas Tyler*, late of Boston, Esq; deceas'd, are ONCE MORE desired to pay their respective Balances to Doctor *Samuel Marshall*, Administrator, or they may depend their Accounts will be put in Suit without further Notice. TO BE LETT,

Two convenient Stores on the Wharff commonly known by the Name of Sharp and Warren's Wharff. Enquire of said *Marshall*.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of EDWARD SHEAFFE, Esq; late of Charlestown, deceased, are desired to apply to his Executors, NATHANIEL GORHAM, THOMAS DANFORTH.

Any Person possessed of Books belonging to the Deceased, are desired to return them.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Jonathan Howard, late of Braintree, Deputy-Sheriff, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Thomas Penniman, of Stoughton, Executor to said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

N. B. Those who have any Demands on said Deceased as Deputy-Sheriff, are more especially desired to make their Demands without Delay.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Gersham Flagg*, formerly of *Boston*, late of *Harvard*, deceased, are desired to send their Accounts, and those who are indebted, to make Payment to the Subscribers. *James Flagg* } Administrators.
Harvard, June 2, 1771. *Gersham Flagg* }

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Coleman*, late of *Boston*, Innholder, deceased, are desired immediately to pay the same; and those to whom said Estate is indebted, are requested to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Coleman*, Widow, sole Executrix to his last Will.

N. B. The Brewing Business is still carried on by his said Widow, and all Favors from his former Customers and others will be gratefully acknowledged by her. June 8, 1771.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the new Township of Lebanon, in the county of York, at their several meetings, regularly called and held for that purpose, have voted to raise several sums of money upon the Rights in said township, for the support of the Gospel, and other necessary charges in bringing forward the settlement of said township; and there being several of said Proprietors who have neglected to pay the sums due on their respective Rights, notwithstanding they have been duly notified of the same:

THESE are therefore to give Notice, That so much of their rights will be sold at publick Vendue, at the House of Mr. Nahum Marshall, innholder in Berwick, on Monday the 22d of July next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, as will raise Money sufficient to pay the Sums due on their Rights, and Charges arising, unless prevented by the same being paid to the Treasurer of said Proprietors before that Time.

The Names of the original Proprietors, and Sums due on their respective Rights, are as follows.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Richard Cutts, Esq;	4	10	0	Nathan Blodget	2	0	0
Benjamin Libby	3	28	0	Samuel Kendall	3	17	4
Richard Hearl	4	5	8	Nathaniel Gubtail	2	0	0
Ralph Farnham	6	0	0	Daniel Smith	2	5	0
Ebenezer Moulton	3	7	3	John Fall	2	10	0
Jonathan Sewards	4	10	0	Thomas Kidder	2	0	0
Nathaniel Bray	7	0	0	Crisp Bradbury	3	13	0
Ebenezer Blaisdel	3	1	9	John Hodsdon	1	0	0
Terah Sprague	0	13	4	John Lewis	1	2	6
Capt. Jona Bowers	1	0	0	Richard Millbury	2	0	0

Berwick, May 25, 1771. Benjamin Chadbourn, John Wentworth, Moses Carr, } Committee.

JUST IMPORTED, AND TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Fletcher,

Cheap for Cash;

A Fine Assortment of Calicoes and Printed Linens, Broad Cloths of all Colours, Irish Linens, a great Variety of Shalloons, Cambricks, & white Flannel, a Variety of new-fashion'd Lutestrings, Mens Hose, black and cloth Persians, black Taffity, Pound Silks & Twist of all Colours, Window Glass, Brimstone brown Mugs and Bowls by the Hogshead, white Stone Tea Cups and Saucers by the Crate, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Buckrams, Checks, Looking-Glasses, a Variety of Glass and China Ware, Silk Mitts, Damascus and striped Linen, printed Furniture, knit Patterns, with many Articles not mentioned, all at the lowest Rate.

N.B. A very fine Assortment PAPER HANGINGS.

A few Faneuil-Hall Lottery-Tickets to be sold at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

UMBRILLOES

MADE and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Fore-Street, next Door to Dr. Clark's, North End, Boston—— Where Ladies may be supplied with all Sizes, so small as to suit Misses of 6 or 7 Years of Age, and as low as 8s. L. M. a Piece. Has also Oyl Cloth and neat jointed ditto for Men. He makes Tea-Boards, Sarvers, Walking Sticks, Fifes, and many other Things in the Turner's Way.—N. B. Said GREENWOOD mends and covers old Umbrilloes, and sells new Sticks for ditto.

China Ware.

Now selling at Mr. *Thomas Hubbart's* in King-Street, at the Sterling Cost and Charges,

A fine Assortment of CHINA, burnt and blue and white, Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee ditto, Bowls of all Sizes, Tea Pots and Sugar Dishes.

A compleat Assortment of Cream-colour'd, China, Glass, Delph and Stone Ware;
To be Sold cheap for Cash, by

John Adams & Co'y

At their Shop nearly opposite the Old-South Meeting-House, Boston, lately improved by Mrs. BETHIAH OLIVER, deceased;

BOHEA Tea, Coffee—Pepper
Allspice—Ginger
Poland Starch
Chocolate by the Box, Dozen, or single Pound
Kippen's Snuff
Flour of Mustard
Best English & this Country Loaf Sugar
Brown Sugars
Flour—Rice
Currants—Oatmeal
Nutmegs—Mace
Cinnamon—Cloves
Best French Indigo.

Choice Florence Oyl, and the best of T. D. 18-Inch Pipes.

N. B. Two compleat Setts of Pencil Work China.—Also, a small Assortment of English Goods; all which they will sell very cheap for Cash.

Just opened, and to be Sold by

Alford Butler,

In Ann-Street, two Doors below the Golden-Key, near the Draw-Bridge, at the lowest Rate.

A new and good Assortment of Stationary and Books, among the latter is an Assortment of the newest and best approved Novels—the newest and best Books in Arithmetic, Surveying, Measuring, Gauging, Book-keeping, &c.——Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Spelling Books, School-Books, Account Books and Writing Paper of all Sorts, &c. &c.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and GLASGOW,
And to be Sold on the very best Terms, by

James Blackie,

At his Store next Door to Mr. Rowe's, Green's Wharff,
A Variety of English and Scotch Goods,
Among which are the following Articles,

YArd-wide, ⅞ & ¼ Irish Linnen
plain, flower'd and stript lawns
flower'd lawn aprons
lawn handkerchiefs
flower'd and plain thread gauzes
silk ditto
Manchester linen and cotton checks
Velvesits and Grograms
blue and white and red and white printed handkerchiefs
check ditto
printed linnens & cottons
oznabrigs and dowlass
sail-cloth and Russia drab
bedtic and buckram
german serges and broad cloths
Venetian poplins & tamies
callimancoes & shalloons
plain and figured mode
half-ell and ¾ wide plain and flower'd sattin
sewing silk and threads
plain and figured ribbons
a large assortment of writing paper, &c.

A few Casks of Claret, a few small Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tfcrtf.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,